



## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

September 4, 2001

### **H.R. 1900**

### **Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2001**

*As ordered reported by the House Committee on Education and the Workforce  
on August 1, 2001*

#### **SUMMARY**

H.R. 1900 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 for programs aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency. Assuming appropriation of the necessary funds, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1900 would cost about \$900 million over the 2002-2006 period if funding is provided at the 2001 level adjusted for inflation. We estimate that the cost to implement the bill would be about \$50 million less over this period if funding is maintained at the 2001 level without adjustments for inflation. This legislation would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

H.R. 1900 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Enactment of this legislation would benefit state, local, and tribal governments because it would consolidate several juvenile justice grant programs into the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant program. Further, the bill would revise state formula grant requirements, adding some new conditions while easing some existing conditions. Any costs incurred by these governments would be the result of complying with grant conditions and would be voluntary.

#### **ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the necessary funds would be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year and that outlays would follow the historical rates for the authorized activities. CBO estimated spending under two different sets of assumptions, representing continued funding for these programs at the current level of appropriations with and without an adjustment for anticipated inflation. Our estimate of the amounts necessary under

H.R. 1900 are based on the 2001 appropriations for programs that would be authorized by the bill, a total of \$269 million. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>						
<b>With Adjustment For Inflation</b>						
Spending Under Current Law						
Budget Authority <sup>a</sup>	269	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	190	184	126	94	0	0
Proposed Changes						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	276	283	290	297	304
Estimated Outlays	0	33	111	183	284	291
Spending Under H.R. 1900						
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup>	269	276	283	290	297	304
Estimated Outlays	190	217	237	277	284	291
<b>Without Adjustment For Inflation</b>						
Spending Under Current Law						
Budget Authority <sup>a</sup>	269	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	190	184	126	94	0	0
Proposed Changes						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	269	269	269	269	269
Estimated Outlays	0	32	108	175	269	269
Spending Under H.R. 1900						
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup>	269	269	269	269	269	269
Estimated Outlays	190	216	234	269	269	269
a. The 2000 level is the amount appropriated to the Department of Justice for that year for the juvenile delinquency prevention programs that would be authorized by H.R. 1900.						

**PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS:** None.

## **ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS**

H.R. 1900 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA and would benefit state, local, and tribal governments. The bill would consolidate several juvenile justice grant programs into the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant program, thus giving state, local, and tribal governments more flexibility in using these funds to control juvenile crime and delinquency.

In some cases, additional conditions would be placed on the use of grant funds, but overall, state, local, and tribal governments would benefit from continued funding, the extension of existing grant programs, and in many cases a greater degree of flexibility in administering programs. Any costs incurred by these governments would be the result of complying with grant conditions and would be voluntary.

## **ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

H.R. 1900 contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

### **ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:**

Federal Costs: Mark Grabowicz

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Shelley Finlayson

Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach

### **ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:**

Robert A. Sunshine

Assistant Director for Budget Analysis